# Spain Has Had Man Columbia but Never Has She Been at the Mercy of One So Generous

PHILIPPINES INSURGENTS AS A Bontswain's Mate, With a Crew of PEACE FACTOR.

MAY RESENT PROPOSED TERMS

MAY HAVE TO BE EXPELLED FROM NEAR MANILA BY FORCE.

Acceptance of Peace Terms by Spain Likely to Impose Upon the United States Responsibility for Preserving Peace in Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 .- An interesting question and one of vital importance to the administration is the attitude to be assumed by the United States toward the Philippine insurgents in the event that we reach an agreement for the suspension of hostilities with Spain. It is stipulated in our peace terms that the United States military forces shall occupy and establish a military form of government over the city of Manila and the bay, with the sure rounding territory. This involves an immediate surrender of the Spanish forces, not to Aguinaldo, but to General Merritt. and there is apprehension that the insurgents will resent this very bitterly, and that it will be necessary to expel them forcibly from the territory described. Beyond this, it is said in some quarters that pending the decision of the peace commissloners as to the future of the Philippines, the United States will be morally bound to maintain the statu quo in the islands at large. In other words, having deprived Spain of the means of resisting the onslaughts of the insurgents, it has been urged that the United States would be bound to prevent the latter from continu-

There is a lack of information in Washington on many important points as to the conditions in the Philippines. For instance, it is not known, even approximately, how extensive the revolutionary movement has been throughout the vast group of 1,200 islands and among the large population, estimated to aggregate between 8,000,000 and 15,000,000. If the revolutionary movement is general and extends to very many of the islands, the task presented to the United States military and naval authorities will be one of great magnitude. in the event it is decided to be incumbent upon us not only to restore Spanish sovereignty where it has been lost, but to prevent its overthrow in sections where it is still supreme and to prevent excesses an outrages at the hands of the insurgents.

## ISLE OF PINES HUNGRY.

Stories That She Has Been Furnishing Food to Havana Emphatically Denied.

KEY WEST, FLA., Aug. 2.-The report that the Isle of Pines is furnishing food supplies to Cuba is emphatically denied. It can be asserted, on the strength of unquestionable authority, that the island isself was denuded of its food resources a month ago, and its own people are now

starving. Nueva Gerona, its capital, noted for its salubrious climate, especially as a consumptive cure, is now used by the Spaniards for a military hospital camp, and only wounded soldiers are there. Rich and poor from Havana have been flocking thither, and, as a natural consequence, yellow fever and smallpox have followed and now rage to an alarming extent. This is because the poor cannot procure medicines, and the government supplies neither medicine nor food. The unfortunate people die in the streets the authorities virtually being compelled to bury them. The entire island is under Cap-

tain General Blanco's government.

The residents declare that they have never seen a steamer pass in since the war began and orly a few sloops and schooninformation which came by the gunboat Bancroft and the converted yacht Eagle secured at an insurgent camp visited by their commanders nearby. The American were told there that nothing had attempted to get in since the Eagle sank the Santo

There is reason to believe, however, that the steamer Villa Verde managed to elude the blockade some time ago.

The insurgents in the province of Pinar del Rio are well supplied with arms and ammunition, thanks to many successful filibustering expeditions. They are now little troubled by the Spanish forces, which are being called rapidly to Havana from every large Spanish garrisons, now there are only a few men, and these make no attempt to pursue the insurgents, as they formerly did, contenting themselves with simply remaining at their posts.

The blockade of the ports west of the Island of Pines is now so well maintained that not even a smack could get through, The Eagle, which returned here to-night, reports that on leaving the Island of Pines, the Bancroft's launch had apparently scored another victory, as it was then towing out a schooner from shore about

Captain Sutherland, of the Eagle, is confident that the two 12-inch guns which were in the hold of the Santo Domingo when she was sunk by his little yacht can be 1838. saved, and he thinks wreckers should be sent down for them. When the Spanish steamer sunk, these guns dropped to the bottom, and so long as the air does not

reach them they can be saved. One of our blockading ships sights the wreck of the Santo Domingo once every twelve hours to prevent any attempt on the part of the enemy to get the big guns. There is much interest here as to the deciprize courts will reach case of the Santo Domingo, which, with her guns and her enormous cargo of food, was valued at close upon a million dollars. unharmed, there could have been no question as to the legality of making her a prize, but the Santo Domingo had on board two five-inch guns, mounted, primed and trained, and 144 men, while the Eagle, with a battery of only six-pounders and only about a score of men, could not afford to take the desperate chance of the big ship escaping and getting her guns to Havana. So, for what are called "military rea-

A NEW HERO FOUND.

One, Captures and Holds Three Prizes. KEY WEST, FLA., Aug. 3.-Another "jackie" has achieved the reputation of a

hero. He is Boatswain's Mate Nevis, of the gunboat Bancroft. One day late last week the Bancroft, accompanied by the converted yacht Eagle, which had been covering the blockading station around the Isle of Pines, sighted a small Spanish schooner in Sigunea bay.

The Bancroft's steam launch, in charge of Nevis and one other seaman, each armed with a rifle, was sent in to take the schooner. This was only a task of minutes and the pretty launch returned with her prize, which proved to be the schooner Nito, little more than a smack and with no cargo. Her captain was an American and with him were his Cuban wife and seven children, all vowing loyalty to the Cuban cause. They pleaded poverty and that the Nito was their only means of livelihood.

Commander Clover, of the Bancroft, promised to return at the proper time Meanwhile, he sent Nevis in with her to anchor near the wreck of the Spanish trans-Atlantic liner Santo Domingo, sunk by the Eagle a few weeks ago. Then the Bancroft and Eagle cruised off to Maugle point, where they happened to be put in communication with the insurgent camp. Two hours later they returned. Nothing could be seen of the launch nor the prize. Suddenly Commander Clover, who was ed to Captain Sutherland of the Eagle The little schooner lay near the wrecked steamer, but the Spanish flag was flying from her mast, and, instead of only Nevis and his companion, she was apparently filled with more.

Meanwhile, the gunboat Maple had drawn up and Commander Clover ordered her in-to the work of rescue. With guns ready she steamed toward the schooner, but the sight that greeted the Maple's crew was not what was expected. Nevis and his com panion sat at one end of the boat, attempting to navigate her out of the harbor. Each has his rifle across his knee and was keeping a wary eye on a party of half a dozen cowering Spaniards huddled in the other end of the boat. The Maple asked for in formation and offered Nevis a tow, but he replied with a joke and declined the proffered assistance.

Then it developed that, in going in to an chor, he had observed two other small Spanish boats near the wreck of the Santo Domingo and resolved to capture them also. He knew it was hazardous work, but 'bluff" carried him through.

He took the Spanish colors of the schoon er, ran them up and boldly sailed in. There were six men on the other two boats, and they watched the approach of their supposed compatriots with calmness that peedily changed to consternation when Nevis and the other jackies suddenly slipped their rifles to their shoulders and demanded an immediate surrender. The scared Spanish seamen lost no 'time in complying, and had the unique experience

of surrendering to their own flag. Then, scorning all aid, Nevis took them out to his ship and, in the most matter-ofer, reported his adventure to his astonished commander. The capture was to mean one, for they gave important information to the American ship. They were residents of the little town of Cortes, prov ince of Pinar del Rio, situated about two niles from the Santo Domingo wreck, on what is called Pinates lagoon, because, in the brethren of Captain Kidd. The town has a population of 1,600, and the only reason for its existence is that it serves as a depot for the Vuelta Abijo tobacco district, and contains a number of large tobacco

The Bancroft and Eagle would have taken the town, which is defended only by 100 soldiers, but they could not spare a permanent force to protect the non-com batant women and children.

WANT TO SEE SERVICE. Kansas Negro Troops Hope to Do Garrison Duty After the War Is Over.

TOPEKA Aug 3-(Special.) Major John M. Brown says that the colored volunteers are extremely anxious to go to the front He said to-day:

"At present it looks as if we would not have much of a chance to see any fighting, but if the war ceases before we are ordered hope, to be sent to either Cuba, Porto Rico. the Philippines or Hawaii for garrison duty. The preference among the men is for active

"The chance in the United States for a colored man to advance is small and the idea of the troops here is that in some of the islands I mentioned, and especially in Cuba, there will be great opportunities for young colored men with ability to advance to any of the islands. They are anxious to see a new country and their desire to be come citizens of some new place is with the understanding that the American flag floats over the island. They wish to remain citizens of the United States,"

Iowa Troops to Be Visited.

DES MOINES, IA., Aug. 3.-Governor Shaw leaves this evening for Chicago where he will be joined by Mrs. Shaw, Adjutant General Byers and Colonel E. G. Pratt for a trip South. The party will first visit the Iowa troops at Chickamauga, going then to Jacksonville and, perhaps, Tampa, returning by way of Washington.

First Missouri Commissions. JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Aug. 2.-(Special.) Governor Stephens to-day issued commissions to the following officers of the First regiment, Missouri volunteers: A. L. Marks, major; William S. Robinson captain, and A. Collins, Jr., first lieutenant of Company C, all to rank from August 3,

Colored Troops for Lee.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Aug. 3.-The Ninth Illinois infantry (colored) received orders from Adjutant General Corbin to-day to go to Jacksonville, Fla., where the regiment is to join Major General Fitzhugh Lee's corps. The men received the news with great enthusiasm.

Spanish Prisoners Well Treated. WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.-The state de-Consul Wildman, at Hong Kong that all prisoners taken by Aguinaldo, the insurgent chief, including monks, are "treated with perfect humanity," and that all re-

ports to the contrary are absolutely false. Kansas Soldier Stricken Blind.

CAMP THOMAS, GA., Aug. 3.-Private Zeits, Company C. Twenty-first Kansas was severely shocked by a lightning stroke during a storm yesterday afternoon, and since that time has lost the sight of hi ons," the Santo Domingo was destroyed. eyes. The physicians hope the affliction After her destruction, however, the Eagle's may be temporary, but he has now been men boarded her and took formal posses- blind for twenty-four hours.

## WILLTHEYRESIST? | sion of her as a prize of war. Herein lies a nice question for the determination of the courts,

SECRETARY ALGER DETERMINED TO HAVE NO MORE BOTCHWORK.

**WEARY OF BAD MANAGEMENT** 

GIVES OUT A STATEMENT AS TO THE CONCHO HORROR.

See That Transports for Sick and Wounded Are Suited to the Purpose and Well Equipped.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.-Profiting by past experiences, General Wade's expedition to Porto Rico is going to be the most complete in details of any that have ye left our shores, and the soldiers will be protected in their health and comfort to the utmost degree. Secretary Alger has himself conducted an inquiry into the conditions that led up to the fearful experience of the wounded soldiers who returned to the United States on the Concho, and he has taken the necessary steps to prevent a repetition of the bad management exhibited in that case. Thus there may be some delay in getting the troops away with General Wade, in view of the determination to have everything shipshape before the men are put on board, and as the transportation department was taken somewhat by surprise by the suddenly announced deciion of the secretary of war to start this expedition, some days must elapse before the necessary transports can be gathered at

ports of embarkation. Colonel Charles Heyl, of the inspector general's office, has returned to Washington from New York, where he went at the direction of Secretary Alger to make an examination to fix the responsibility of the official who sent the transport Concho to New York from Santiago in an unfit condiion for carrying the sick and wounded Colonel Heyl reported verbally to Secretary Alger the result of his inquiries, but refused to talk for publication.

Later in the day, however, the secretary made the following statement concerning the Concho, as well as the Seneca, which reached New York about two weeks ago, after suffering many privations, owing, it is alleged, to the unfit condition of the

"Concerning the unfortunate occurrences n the ships Concho and Seneca that brought home sick and wounded from Santiago, the secretary of war gives out the following statement, after a careful investigation:

"At the time they left Santiago, the reperal desire of convalescents to come ome doubtless overcrowded both ships. From the commencing of the Santiago campaign until within a few days, the terible conditions on that coast, where our ships had no shelter and always with a igh surf, made the landing of troops, sur plies, ammunition, artillery and medical stores very difficult, and there is no doubt much inconvenience and suffering were thereby caused that were unavoidable. The lighters that went with General Shafter's fleet were lost on the way. Two tows of lighters were subsequently sent, which were also lost, and it was impossible to get supplies ashore except with the hoats from the ships and those supplied by the navy. Later on, a lighter was furnished by the navy which was the only one there

"On account of the great number of sick and wounded, which was in excess of what had been anticipated, there was no doubt much suffering, especially among the sick

"The captains of the Seneca and Conche did not report to General Shafter nor to Quartermaster Humphrey that they needed water. Had they done so, of course it would have been provided. Then also a arge number of civilians rushed aboard to get away, and they occupied many stateooms that should have been given ove to the soldiers.

"No recurrence of such conditions will be possible hereafter, and no one regrets more than the secretary of war that anything of the kind should have happened The general commanding that army, the surgeon general and the quartermaster nd commissary departments have done the best they could, but unforseen circum stances, named above, prevented the conveniences being provided that otherwis would have been furnished."

Secretary Alger, who is determined tha to further trouble of the kind shall occur, if in his power to prevent it, sent the fol lowing telegram to General Shafter at "Whenever it becomes necessary to use

transports for sick or wounded purposes it should be made the duty of some experienced and competent medical office to see that only such transports as are in good sanitary condition and are best cuited for the purpose are selected; that the water supply on board is ample in quan-tity and wholesome in quality; that sufficient supplies of food, medicines, dress ings, hospital stores, including delicacies where possible to obtain them, ice, etc., are placed on board; that a sufficient number of experienced medical officers and nurses accompany the sick and wounded on the voyage; that there is no overcrowding of the vessel, but that there are suitable accommodations for all; that the de parture of these ships be telegraphed to the adjutant general and surgeon general." A similar dispatch was sent to the commanding generals of the army at Porto Rico and Manila.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.-When the trans port Breakwater returned to this city from Santiago, the army officers of the depart-ment of the East were surprised to find that thousands of pounds of food which had been sent South had never been uncaded from the vessel and was still in the

A board of survey was appointed by Colonel Gillespie, commanding the department of the East, to determine for whom the tores had been intended and why were not unloaded. This board has re ported that the stores were not unloaded secause there was immediate need of the vessel to transport the sick and wounded. The board declares that it is unable to fix the responsibility for the failure to unload the supplies.

THE CAPTURE OF GIBORA. Captain Del Valley Ignacio Tella How the Insurgents Took the

Town. KEY WEST, FLA., Aug. 3.-Captain De Valley Ignacio, of the insurgent forces, was brought here this morning by the gunboat Helena, which took him aboard near Tunozado Case, on the south coast of Cuba nozado Case, on the south coast of Cuba, on July 25. He reported that on July 9 tions, Rates \$2 and \$2.50. O. B. Stanton, prop.

General Miguel Gomez (under whom he served in the Sancti Spiritus district of the province of Santa Clara) attacked the town of Gibora with 500 men, and, after two nours' fighting, compelled the Spaniards to raise the white flow. Three dynamits shells raise the white flag. Three dynamite shells from the Syms-Dudley gun, he said, tore big holes in the walls of the town, killing hundred and sixteen prisoners were taken and the town is held by the Cubans. The Cuban loss was one killed and three wound-

When Captain Ignaclo left, General Go mez was making plans to attack the trocha and restore communication between the The Helena, which has been on blockade duty for nearly a month, sank a number of harbor tugs and lighters at Casilada last week, and sent one little tug, the Manatoe

which surrendered in preference to being

GENERAL WADE'S COMMAND. Regiments Which He Is to Take to Porto Rico Named-Fourth Mis-

sunk, to Guantanamo bay.

souri Among Them. WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.-The following order was issued to-day: "Adjutant General's Office, "Washington, Aug. 2, 1898.

"The commanding officers of the following regiments, United States volunteer in fantry, will report to Major General J. F. Wade, United States volunteers, war de partment, Washington, D. C., by telegraph for instructions and orders:

"First Rhode Island, First North Carolina, First New Hampshire, First New Jersey, Second Texas, First Maine, Fourth Missouri, First Alabama, First Vermont, First West Virginia, First Connecticut, Third Tennessee, Twenty-second New York, First Arkansas, Fifty-second Iowa, Third Virginia, First Delaware and First Mary-

"These regiments will be organized into brigades as follows:
"First brigade-First Rhode Island,

Missouri, Twenty-second New York. "Second brigade-First North Carolina,

First Alabama, First Arkansas. "Third brigade-First New Hampshire, First Vermont, Fifty-second Iowa. "Fourth brigade-First New Jersey, First West Virginia, Third Virginia.

"Fifth brigade-Second Texas, First Connecticut, First Delaware. "Sixth brigade-First Maine, Third Tennessee. First Maryland.

"Major General Wade, United States colunteers, is, by direction of the secretary of war, assigned to the command of those brigades, and will conduct them to Porto Rico. On his arrival there he will report to Major General John R. Brooke, United States army, for duty with the forces under the immediate direction of the major

general commanding the army. "These regiments are detached from the corps with which they are now serving, for this campaign only, at the termination of which they will be returned to their respective corps. They will be accounted for n all returns as on detached service. "On completion of this service General

Wade will resume command of the Third army corps. By order of the secretary of war. "H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General,"

LONG LIST OF DEATHS. Yellow Fever Claimed Five of General Shafter's Men Monday-4.239 Men Sick.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.-The following is General Shafter's report of the sanitary condition of his army on August 1, received at the war department to-day: Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 2, 1898. Adjutant General of the Army, Washing-

Sanitary report for August 1: Total sick, 1,239; total fever cases, 3,179; new cases of fever, 689; cases fever returned to duty, 679; deaths on August 1, Private Melville B. Suffoan, Company C, Ninth infantry, acute malarial fever and diarrhoea; Private Arthur Fisette, Company C. Thirtythird Michigan, yellow fever; Private William Bartholomew, Troop D, Second cavalry, yellow fever; Private Ball Lemter, Company L. First Illinois, yellow fever; Private Albert Duschen, Company E, First Illinois, vellow fever: Private Isaac A. Lester Company E. Twenty-fourth infantry, yellow fever; Private W. M. Jewell, Company H. Second infantry, pernicious malariul fever; Private A. H. Simpson, Company M. Eighth Ohio, malarial fever; vate Arthur Nelson, Company B, Eighth Ohio, dysentery; Private Frank Carnegie, Company F. Seventh infantry, asthenia; Timothy Rothe, Company G Righth infantry, thirmic fever and exhausion; Private Charles F. Harrison, Com pany E. Twenty- second infantry, dysentery; Private Silas Undergrave, Company H. Twenty-second Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Artificer Leonard L. Walker, Com pany H. Eighth Ohio, malarial fever and despondency; Sergeant John Oliver, Company F. Thirty-fourth Michigan, acute

## GENERAL GRANT'S BRIGADE. First Detachment Embarks and Will Sail for Porto Rico This

Morning. NEWPORT NEWS, Aug. 3.-The first deachment of the Third brigade, First army orps, in command of Brigadler General the transport Hudson for Porto Rico, and at 5 o'clock in the morning the Huson will steam out of Hampton Roads. The troops n board are six companies of the First Kentucky regiment, in command of Colone astleman. Before they went aboard the vessel the soldiers were paid off. It is not mown when the other troops will sail. but it is not probable that another transort will leave before Friday. General uxiliary cruiser Yale Saturday, if the presnt programme is carried out. brigade is composed of the First and Third Centucky and One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana regiments, two troops and two bateries of artillery from Pennsylvania,

Colonel James Hamilton Lewis arrived ere this afternoon from Chickamauga General Brooke's staff and will embark for Porto Rico with General Grant's expedi-

A SINGAPORE VIEW OF IT. Philippines Commission Might Afford an Opening for Intrigues of Foreign Powers.

LONDON, Aug. 4.-A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Singapore says: "President McKinley's proposal that a commission should decide the future government of the Philippines is considered here as giving Spain a chance of recovering partial authority over her revolted subjects This state of things, it is thought, might afford an opening for intrigues on the part of foreign nowers unfriendly to America Great Britain and Japan, and might prov langerous to the cause of permanent peace in the Pacific."

HER REPLY NOT AN ACCEPTANCE OF OUR PEACE TERMS.

HITCH IN THE NEGOTIATIONS

M. CAMBON HAS ANOTHER CONFER-ENCE WITH M'KINLEY.

NO CONCLUSION WAS REACHED

STRICT SECRECY OBSERVED AS TO WHAT WAS DONE.

Spain Evidently Either Made a Counter Proposition or Requested Fuller Details-Campaign in Porto Rico to Be Pushed With the Greatest Energy.

hour, this afternoon, between the president and M. Cambon, the French ambassador, Spain, Secretary Day emerged from the conference was inconclusive, wherefore the parties to it had agreed to say nothing

couraged as he made this statement, though he admitted that no time had been set for another conference.

From this it is gathered that the longexpected answer of the Spanish government to the president's note, upon being received. and turned out to be just as was expectedeither a counter proposition or a request for a fuller statement in detail upon some of the heads of the president's note.

Up to the middle of the afternoon it was stated by all parties concerned that the Spanish answer had not been received: that the only formal note that had come to hand was one from the Madrid cabinet to M. Cambon, asking for information upon some points that were not clear to the Spanish minister. However, just after 3 o'clock, the secretary of the French embassy, M. Thiebaut, called at the state department and arranged with Secretary Day for a meeting between the president and the ambassador as soon as possible.

The meeting was set for 3:45 o'clock, and Secretary Day was at the White House in season, but was obliged to wait about ten minutes for the French ambassador. As already stated, after conferring for an hour the parties separated, having been unable to reach a conclusion as to the acceptance by Spain of the peace conditions laid down by the president and binding themselves to the observance of the strictest secrecy as to the proceedings until further progress had been made.

Thus it is practically assured in advance that any attempt to state what occurred at to-day's meeting at the White House

will be nothing more than pure guesswork Meantime, in consonance with the declared purpose of the president at the beginning of the overtures, this conference is not operating to restrain military operations in any degree. Orders went out today for a conference of leaders of the regiments to accompany General Wade to Porto Rico and within twenty-four hours some of the troops of this expedition will be boarding the transports at Newport News. It is felt that, even should an armistice be declared before these troops see active service at the front, it will be beneficial for them to have made the trip, for otherwise there was danger of the morals of the troops being destroyed through their craving to get away from the big concentration camps and at least see the shores of Cuba or Porto Rico.

On the assumption, which still obtains, that peace is near at hand, some attention is being given to the steps by which this may be brought about formally, and the measures necessary to be adopted immediately afterward. It is said to be not at all improbable that the preliminaries leading up to the signature of the treaty of peace may consume fully three months, so that it may be well along toward the legal date for the assembly of congress before the president will be prepared to submit a peace treaty to the senate. This allowance of time is rather moderate than excessive. We were two years, from 1781 to 1783, in arranging a peace with Great Britain to terminate the Revolutionary war. In the case of the Chinese-Japanese war it was several months before the commissioners were able to perfect the treaty which terminated the war.

It does not follow from this that an actual state of war will prevail during this interval of three months, for as a matter of fact hostilities will terminate within a very few days after Spain has notified the

United States government of her acceptance of the terms laid down in the presidence of the terms laid down in the terms laid down in the terms laid down in the establishment, however, must be maintained during that time and many acts performed that are incident to actual war-

It is expected here that the Spanish pledge to accept the broad conditions laid down by the United States will take the form of a written agreement, something in the nature of a protocol, which, while a very necessary step in the negotiation of a treaty, is not always a part of the document. The negotiations have not progressed sufficiently to indicate who shall be the parties to this agreement, or, rather, who shall represent the principals, the United States and Spain. It is possible that it may be signed in Washington as between Secretary Day and M. Cambon, or, on the other hand, the ambassadors of Spain and the United States in one of the European countries, probably in this case France, might meet, and, by the authorization of their respective governments, sign this called, in either case would not take the place in any manner of the treaty of peace,

which would be drawn up later by commissioners to be appointed for this purpose. Under the terms of the president's note, if they shall be accepted by Spain, the Spanish government is bound to evacuate WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.-After a confer- Cuba and Porto Rico immediately. This action is not to wait upon the work of the peace commissioners, but is to precede it, and to follow immediately upon the signature of the memorandum accepting the president's conditions. The word little deceptive. The experience of the war department in the endeavor to remove to ican fleet. On the top battlement, one finds Spain the Spanish troops surrendered at that the large force of Spanish regulars Spain in less than about sixty days at the best. This estimate is based on the fact that it is not expected by the Spanish troop transports that they will be able to return all of the Santiago prisoners to Spain before the first of September. Therefore, what is meant by the word "immediately" is that the Spanish government shall at least begin the arrangements at once for

the evacuation of the islands. On the whole, it is a rather fortunate circumstance that this evacuation cannot take place en masse and immediately, for it has been determined that the Spanish troops withdrawn must be replaced by United States troops. This is deemed to be necessary to guard against anarchy. and to secure the establishment of a stable government in Cuba, under proper constitutional guarantees, but in all probability not many of them will have to go there before the present rainy season has neared

LEAVING CAMP ALGER. Third Missouri and Twenty-second

Kausas Begin the March to

Manassas.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.-In accordance with an order issued by the war department last night, the regiments of the Second division at Camp Alger prepared to move to-day. At noon, the regiments of the Third brigade, First Rhode Island, Second Tennessee and Third Missouri, were on the march in the direction of Manassas Va. The First brigade, consisting of the Twenty-second Kansas, Third New York and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana, storted at 2 o'clock. The Seventh Illinois and Fourth Missouri were ordered to move an hour later. The division marched nine miles to-day to Burke station. To-morrow it will march seven miles, arriving near Manassas the third day. The first division will follow as soon as mule teams can return from Manassas. Meanwhile, corps headquarters. the two division hospitals and the eight regiments of the First division will remain in their present quarters. They prob ably will rot be moved before Tuesday. Wille it is agreed that the cause of the removal of the camp was the typhoid epidemic, it is not known whether the neighborbood of Manassas is to be made a permanent camp site or whether the troops will finally go to some other point.

Forty-eight cases of typhoid have been reported since yesterday afternoon. The fourteen well developed cases are: Corporals Crosby, Company D. and De-gerberg, Company C. First Rhode Island; Privates Biddle, Company D. Brant Meyer, Company F. Adams, Company L. Davis, Hogan and Boltes, Company D. Third Missouri; Hern, Cempany H and Volker, Company K, Fourth Missouri; D. R. Mahoney, Company K, Ninth Massachusetts; Spencer, Company C, and Mullen, Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana; Ramey, Company B, and Weston, Company H. Sec ond Tennessee; Hays, Company K. Thirtythird Michigan, and Strain, Hospital corps. The review of the corps by the president and secretary of war has been abandoned unless they can go to Manassas.

ALGER HAS HAD ENOUGH. Son of the Secretary of War Has Been Ordered Home to Re-

cuperate. WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.-Captain Frederick M. Alger, son of the secretary of war, who has been on duty in the campaign against Santiago, has been ordered home be cause of disability. Through some accident the captain sustained a severe wrench of one of his knees, which will necessitate being put into a plaster cast for successful treatment. The secretary's son had suffered several accidents to the same knee during the past two days, in one case the jibboom of a ship striking and painfully

CRUISERS TO BE LOANED. Navy Department Places Yale and Harvard at the Disposal of the

War Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.-It has been nally determined that the cruisers Yale and Harvard, chartered by the navy from the American Steamship Company for auxiliary naval purposes, shall remain in the possession of that department for the present. The naval branch, however, has no further need for these vessels, but they will be loaned to the war department, which will bear the expense incidental to manned and officered by the payy.

IT SHOWS LITTLE EFFECT OF AMERICAN BOMBARDMENT.

ANCIENT GUNS AND MORTARS

SOME OF THE CANNON HAVE NOT BEEN FIRED FOR YEARS.

Modern Guns in Zacopa Battery on the West Side of the Channel-Practically No Damage Done by the American

Fleet.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 24.-El Morro, built on the rocks and of the rocks, is agreement. The protocol, if it may be so rich in moats and frowning battlements, drawbridges and subterranean passages, dungeons and reminders of the age of helmets and rapiers. Moreover, it is surrounded by a confused mass of barb wire fencing, recently erected to keep out the American soldiers and marines. It is deserted and as silent as the flight of the vultures that wing their way over its summit. At its base, the blue sea breaks in flashes of foam, and the ocean breeze is

cool in the shadow of its wails. One searches long through Morro's passages and over the roofs that even the lizards forsake during the noonday heat "immediately" in this case is perhaps a for signs of the guns that are said to have replied so valiantly to the fire of the Amerseveral small mortars, made of bronze and Santiago has not justified the expectation cast in Spain in the early part of the seventeenth century. These are curiously can be gathered up and shipped home to carved. Snarling dragons form their fanciful handles. On the same roof are two mounted cannons of bronze, about fourteen feet long, one of them bearing on its surface and intermingled with carved coats of arms, fleur de lis and decorations whose significance it is hard to comprehend, the

following inscription: "Mars ultima ratio rogun, Louis Charles De Bourbon, Comte d'Eu, Duc d'Aumale, nec pluribus impar 12 Juin, 1748, Jean Ma-

ritz." The other cannon, bearing similar inscriptions, is dedicated to the Comte de Provence, and was cast a few years before, Both are on flimsy wheels, and probably have not been fired for years. The oldfashioned mortars show signs of having been shotted and handled, and balls for their gaping throats are scattered about. Search the castle over and you will find several more muzzleloading guns of a bygone age, unmounted, their rusty mouths

And this is El Morro's complete arma-

ment to-day. Through the bare chambers are scattered some signs of the recent presence of the Spanish soldiery-old tin cans, tattered clothing, straw hats and forlorn contrivances for cooking. The bare white walls of one room have been decorated by a soldier artist of no mean talent, and they speak of tedious hours. The steps that lead from the doors to strange apartments hang open and the old Spanish castle, alive with the interest and dignity of past ages, protests mutely against the invader and the

The southeast bastion, that formerly upheld the Spanish flag, was knocked dust by the shot that carried down the necked at the solid walls: a shell carried away the drawbridge and broke through the main entrance, but otherwise El Morro bears no noticeable evidence of bombard

A few hundred yards to the east-

still on the height-is the eastern battery. Between it and the castle are some low. red-tiled houses, formerly used as quarters for the garrison of the fort. stood the lighthouse that marked the harbor entrance-now shattered and twisted by the fire from the American ships, for which it doubtless offered an excellent target. The eastern battery is of earth, Barrels of cement and sacks of dirt protect the guns. Here are two small field pieces, made in Sevilla in 1873, and the ground is plentifully strewn with unused ammunition, scattered in and out of the ammunition boxes as these were hurriedly opened. Here also are five bronze muzzleloading cannon, bearing dates of their casting as follows: 1768, 1718, 1779, 1783 and 1769. These, however, are mounted on modern iron carriages, and they have been used. A small house just behind the earthworks is still full of bags of cube powder and conical bullets. Just down the hill on the land side are the recently occupied quar-

ters of the Spanish troops. One of these bronze cannons of the past century were dismounted by a shot the fleet. The carriage was wrecked and now lies half buried in the torn earth, but the gun appears to be uninjured, and may still grace some American park, an object of interest to Sunday visitors. This is the of hurried departure on all sides, but the four old muzzleloaders poke up their noses

as defiantly as ever. At this battery there are also two mortars, evidently of modern make, and the fact that a similar gun is lying unmounted at the foot of the road which leads up to the fortifications shows that these arms had been recently landed. All along the road from the dock, in the sheltered cover behind the old fortress, up to the castle entrance are broken and half-filled boxes of rifle ammunition and cartridges, with brass coated bullets, going to show that these projectiles, which inflict a poisoned

wound, were used by the Spaniards. The Zocapa battery is on the western side of the mouth of the harbor. It is at about the same height as the eastern though a little further back from the sea line than the fortification just described. Here are the two sixteen centimeter rifles which our men wanted to capture and to turn against Santiago, and which were among the most active in replying to the American fire. Here also are three thirtytwo-centimeter mortars, similar to those at the eastern battery, and a broad road through the woods and up the hillside shows where these heavy guns passed to their positions, for this earth battery was

constructed after the war began. Barrels and earth-filled sacks protected the men at the mortars; while those who vorked the rifles were behind many feet of hard cement in square blocks, banked on the outside by a sloping mass of earth and small stones. The carriage of the